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VOLUME XLIV......NO. 12

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

BOOTH'S THEATRE-IL TROVATORE NIBLO'S GARDEN-DAYY CROCKETT. OLYMPIC THEATRE-POUL A DROUBL. NEW YORK AQUARIUM-CINDERELLA. GLOBE THEATRE-MISCHURE GRAND OPERA HOUSE-THE SHAUGHBAUS. BOWERY THEATRE-BABA. PARK THEATRE-ROBINSON CRUSOE. LYCEUM THEATRE-EVANGELINE. BROADWAY THEATRE-LES FOURCHAMBAULTS. THEATRE COMIQUE-MULLIGAN GUARD BALL WALLACK'S THEATRE-OURS UNION SQUARE THEATRE-THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER MASONIC HALL, TOX THEMS.
THOMAS OPERA HOUSE-MINSTRELSY. TIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY. TONY PASTOR'S-VARIETY. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE-RICHELLER

QUADRUPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its cicinity to-day will be slightly warmer and partly cloudy, with rain or same To-mor row it promises to be colder and partly cloudy or

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was strong and very active, and almost all the active stocks showed a handsome advance. Government bonds were firm. States steady and railroads strong. Money on call lent at 212 a 3 per cent, the closing quotation being 2 a 3 per

MORE YANKEE INTRUSIVENESS .- The Americaus beat the Scotch at "curling" yesterday on the frozen lake in the Park.

THE LION AND THE LAMB lying down together-John Kelly makes a speech at the dinner to Mayor Cooper.

OUR REPORT of an interview with Mrs. Cobb will be read with unusual interest by the thousands of people who have followed the prisoner's trial and noted the extraordinary directness of her testimony.

Another Sunday, wherein man cannot work, except on the sly, and Mayor Cooper's appointments are still delayed. Needles and pins are as downy cushions when compared with the uneasy seats of office-seckers to-day.

THERE seems to have been a period of "clean ing up" among the physicians and nurses at the hespital on Hart's Island. The charges and specifications are only to be imagined, but the dismissals will be likely to be satisfactory.

THE METROPOLITAN "L" ROAD is at work with its old energy along the upper sections of its extension, and what energy means at this season of the year and in an ungraded country may be learned from our sketch to-day of "Rapid Transit."

Now the Managers of the late Cathedral fair had better take charge of the national debt or some other fluancial incubus. Any body of men that can clear nearly two hundred thousand dollars within a single month should be carefully

A VOLUNTEER LIFE SAVING SERVICE promises to soon be numbered among New York's permanent institutions. A mass meeting under the direction of various business "exchanges" is to be held next week; meanwhile the amateur society, under "Nan," the newsboy, is being rapidly equipped.

THE MYSTERY ENVELOPING the Schulte mur der begins to disappear. It now seems that the murdered man, according to his own mome randa, was twice fired at upon his own farm in Germany, and only three days before his depar ture for America. Conspiracy, incited either by capidity or hatred, will probably be found to have been the incentive to the murder.

THE GOVERNMENT is receiving from certain of its own officials some suggestions as to how and where prisoners of the nation should b punished. It is time that this should be done. for the prison systems of most of the States being almost villanous the general government should in some way avoid its' practice of sending prisoners to State institutions for punishment.

EVERYBODY KNOWS that every Custom House officer is as pure as a lily, but the public is just contrary enough to wonder how the Custom House clerk of Benkard & Hutton could have made his defalcations without the collusion o some clerk or higher official in the Custom House itself, and the refusal of Collector Mer ritt to allow counsel for the defence to search the office files for evidence will strengthen the public impression that a single man cannot con-

THE WEATHER.-The area of high barometer extends over all the districts from the Mississippi to the Atlantic and north of Tennessee and Georgia. Its centre of highest pressure is off the Middle Atlantic coast. During yesterday the pressure began to fall in the southwestern distriets, and a very small depression appeared near the mouth of the Rio Grande and moved northeastward across the Western Gulf. Toward night the barometer began to rise again quite briskly. The barometer is only relatively low in the Northwest, although the indications point to the advance of a disturbance from that quarter. Snow fell throughout the lower region, the Middle Atlantic and New England States, and rains have been numerous the central valley districts and the Gulf coasts. In the latter section the fall has been heavy. The winds have been fresh throughout the country. The temperature has been variable in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, has fallen in the Gulf district and has risen decidedly elsewhere. As will be seen by our special weather cable from Europe printed elsewhere, the storm continues with unabated violence. The sudden change from comparatively mild to intense cold weather be felt very much, particularly by the poorer class. It is almost too much to hope that this terrible storm will subside with out having carried destruction and death to many homes. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be slightly warmer and partly cloudy, with rain or snow. To-morrow it promises to be colder and partly cloudy or

NEW YORK HERALD Our Bungling Executions-The Need of a Reform.

> Undoubtedly the public service the worst performed of all in this country is that of the executioner. Public servants of indifferent quality are common enough in every sphere, and from the highest to the lowest every function of public life exhibits in some degree the slovenly indifference of the functionary to all that nicety and excellence which is to be observed where men take some pride in what they do, where their enthusiasm is enlisted, where the artistic sentiments of thoroughness and propriety govern the workman's thoughts. In the distinguished duties of the hangman this slovenliness is more glaring than in many other functions, because while there is hardly a man in the United States who can hang another with artistic elegance and completeness, there is certainly not one who is not a competent judge whether a man has or has not been well hanged.

One may be an exceedingly poor Presi-

dent and the people never know it, especially if he is possessed of trickery enough to close the mouths of the party that might clamor against him, and to open enormously that of the party disposed to chaunt his praises. Sometimes we have had, in this metropolis, exceedingly good Mayors, and sometimes very poor ones, and the people have hurralted over the achievements of the poor ones and decried the worthlessness of the others. One may be a very poor parson, as Talmage is said to be, and even his own congregation will not discover it. Perhaps it is possible, in a sober city like this, for a man to be even a poor concocter of mixed drinks and the public not find it out if he flourishes his right hand with grace and style and grates his nutmeg impressively. There are four or five thousand Chinese laundrymen in this city, and the public has not yet discovered that the Chinaman can neither wash nor iron, and is incapable of comprehending the true significance of the term clean shirt. In all these functions, more or less familiar to everybody, the public seems to admit that it is an incapable judge, and its verdicts are uncertain; but the moment a man is a poor hangman everybody finds it out, and the clamor of indignation is raised against him as one whose incapacity ruins the public enjoyment of an important judicial festivity.

Nobody has ever more grievously disappointed the expectations of a confiding publie than the hangman, Calhoun, at Camden on Friday. Hunter, we are sure, would, at any moment of his life, have hanged Calhoun with far more grace, dignity and thoroughness than he was hanged by Calhoun; and, indeed, we cannot remember a murderer who would not have done on the Sheriff in a superior style the office that it chanced to be the fortune of the Sheriff to do on him. One of these days, when we determine to reform this thing, it may be worth our while to consider whether the ends of justice would not be as completely answered and the requirements of good taste more fully met if we should change the law so as to make it the duty of a man who has been found guilty of murder to hang the Sheriff of the county, rather than of the Sheriff of the county to hang him: for every murderer with any human sympathy in him, compelled to do this service with the present apparatus, will suffer far more at doing it on another than if it is done on him. But it was precisely on this point of improved apparatus that we had some hopes of the mechanical skill of the Camden hangman. His scheme for hanging Thursday, and it seemed to augur a result different from that we were compelled to

But the Camden official, though a distinguished instance of a bad hangman, perhaps the worst in the United States, is not the only bad one we have got, for there is one in every county in the country almost. Effective and instantaneous infliction of death by the rope is so rare as to be almost unknown, while the record of deaths inflicted in this way that are overcharged with cruel and barbarous details due to unskilfulness is spread before the public every day. On the same day on which the culprit at Camden was drawn up on the pulleys by the superior weight of the men at the other end of the rope another wretch in Canada, fighting for his life, was able to seize with his hands the fatal noose and thus painfully extend the awful infliction of death on the gallows. Not less than five hundred men are hanged every year in this country, and perhaps a great many more; and that a duty so often performed should be always done so badly implies that the system is radically defective, or that it requires more skill and intelligence to do it well than is found in the Jack Ketch of the period. Hanging, however, when well done, answers to the theory, and the theory is good. Properly hanged men have the spinal marrow cut off at the base of the brain. They are decapitated essentially. but without the bloody demonstration of the guillotine. But they are not well hanged by the present apparatus, because it is a departure from the original and cor-

rect method. Probably the present method of hanging was intended as a reform. In the old Newgate system the man stood on a trap with the noose adjusted; the trap was suddenly withdrawn, and he shot downward through the air, to be brought up with a fierce snap at the end of the rope. That snap dislocated the first vertebral bone, the edge of which went like a knife through the spine, and the man was dead instantly. Some body perhaps-some tender-hearted philanthropist-pitied the prisoner that awiul fall; and in that sentiment arose the notion of hanging men gently, as they are hanged now. At once the trap was done away with and the man stood on firm ground, while the rope with a weight at the other end was adjusted to lift him softly two or three feet in the air, there to dangle and struggle till killed by the strangulation of the cord. Now, why have we not been able to reform the coarseness of the old plan without the exclusion of the essential fact-that sudden snap at the end of the fall? Other nations

have improved their methods more success-

fully. In countries where they used the axe they have adopted the guillotine, which is simply an axe put into hands that never grow unsteady, never miss their aim and never have to hit twice. Improvement analogous to that is what we want in the method of hanging. We must restore the drop. It would not be bad to borrow part of the Camden man's fancy; but instead of having the rope go through the ceiling let the man go through the floor. He will be killed and will be out of sight. Nobody should be admitted to the room below but the doctor to certify to his death.

Much might be said in favor of the entire abandonment of the rope as part of the apparatus of justice. Either the guillotine or the garrote is far better, and we are inclined to regard the garrote as the best instrument now in public use in any country for the infliction of capital punishment. It grasps the throat firmly, but does not strangle. Death is inflicted by the pin that penetrates at the base of the skull and cuts the medulla oblongata. Indeed, when hanging is done perfectly the bone that is displaced cuts the spine much as the steel point cuts it in the garrote; but then the garrote does this infallibly and easily. Electricity could be adapted to do this service better than all other agents. But, if we will not give up hanging, at least we should improve it so as to make it effective and swift in the infliction of death.

Privilege of Parliament in Germany. Offensive words used in a parliamentary debate are as unpleasant to the German government as offensive words spoken elsewhere, and it does not see any reason why it should not attempt to compel men to refer to it civilly there as elsewhere. Hence the bill, an outline of which we give in our cable news, and which has excited a holy horror in England over the lost condition of Germany, as well as some vigorous and just indignation in Berlin. Evidently the Imperial Chancellor believes that parliamentary privilege has its abuses, and he cannot understand why a certain group of men, because they have been sent to Berlin as lawmakers, should have a divine right to be exempt from the operation of the laws they have made for everybody else. England cries out; but these ideas were once as cloudy on the Thames as they are now on the Spree-more cloudy even; for Germany, in her iron age at least, proposes that delinquents in Parliament should be judged by a committee of their own body, while in England the King used to send out his officers to seize obnoxious members and put them in the Tower.

Gander Pulling.

Our readers to-day will have the pleasare of learning of a sport of which they never before heard, and which, though long in danger of sinking into oblivion, has, through the efforts of a loval son of North Carolina, come again into popularity. This pastime is distinctively American, even to its inelegant but expressive name, and we proudly wave the game and its name in the face of pleasure-palled Europe and fearlessly ask whether anything like it was ever heard of on the other side of the Atlantic. England once had a diversion faintly approaching this; it consisted of chasing a pig with a greased tail; but there are important physical differences between a cander's neck and a pig's tail; besides, gander pulling must be attempted from horseback, while its feeble British prototype is played on foot. Aside from the sport itself there toral about the setting of the merry picevery pastime that is introduced and superintended by a parson-one in whom a love of sport and a strict regard for propriety are so evenly balanced, and who, while dispensing for the inner man that comfort which in the backwoods is romantically ossociated with moonshine and the glowworm of the still, is competent also to see that the gate money is sufficient to cover the prizes. Even the rules of the play are deightful in their directness and quaintness and in verbal points they resemble certain chapters of the Book of Deuteronomy. Inleed, the pastor would be coldhearted and suspicious who would prevent his parishioners from taking part in a diversion the rules of which are to be enunciated in that peculiar twang that insensibly carries an odor of sanctity with it. Last, but not least, the wisdom of the gander, who merrily fluttered his wings and craned his neck while danger was slight, but sagaciously died in time to decently dispose of his feelings before his head was snatched of, deprives the sport of any suggestion of cruelty and of interierence by the officers of the local S. P. C. A.

"All the Modern Improvements."

Our readers will bear witness to the frequency with which we have published school trustees' strictures upon the reports of the HERALD's sanitary inspections of the schools. Had any of these criticisms shown our reports to be erroneous we should have been glad, in spite of having been found at error. As, however, in questions of difference it is well to have the opinion of a third party, we publish this morning a letter from a gentleman who accompanied our inspector during some of his visits, and who has been charged by a foreign government with work of similar nature, but far more comprehensive in its scope. It will be noticed that there is a decided disagreement between one of the trustees and this gentleman upon what constitutes modern improvements. An uncovered steam supply pipe passing within two feet of a papil may be in itself a modern improvement, but the child could probably recall some old fashioned preventives of torture by heat which might have been applied to this pipe. Darkness, though not of modern origin, is an improvement upon daylight when one wishes to slumber or to rob bank, but not when it is the most notable feature of a class room where children are compelled to strain the only eyes they ever can have. Furniture disproportionate to the sizes of the pupils does not come under the head of modern improvements, while a plain wooden trough, uncovered by metal, unpainted and unprevented in any way from absorbing and forever retaining physical excreta to poison the air, can Judge of the High Court of Justice vice Sir Anthony hardly be called a modern improvement in

urinals. The Pope on the Condition of Society. Our cable despatches give the outline of the Pope's encyclical letter, recently published at Rome-apparently the most important document that has emanated from the new Pontiff. It is a vigorous declaration against socialism, communism, nihilism and kindred evils dependent upon erroneous views of the relations of individuals to society at large and to government. Nobody will be surprised that these abominations of our time are denounced by a if there is any ground for surthe denunciation did not come much instructions and doctrines of the Church, which, therefore, has only to repeat certain

voice of authority in the Church. Indeed, prise in this connection it is that earlier. Every tenet of the agitators of the day is in violent conflict with all the of its time-honored principles to utter their condemnation. Thus the Church respects government; the socialists, nihilists and communists wish to destroy it: it respects the lives of sovereigns, the institution of property, the family, the marriage tie, the general organization of society. On all these the others make relentless war as so many forms and varied dilutions of oppression and tyranny. Equality is the clamorous demand of the socialists; but the Church upholds inequality as a necessary condition of that subordination of lower to higher which it regards as beginning in heaven itself. In all this is declared the views of the Church on those evils which have excited revolt in the world, and in all this the common sense of the world will be with the Pope. But when His Holiness goes a step further-when he inquires into the causes of these evils and proposes a remedy--it will require some other kind of sense to agree with him; for the Pope derives all these evils from the Reformation, and argues that a prompt return of the world to the Church and the abandonment of its errors in religion is the great and only remedy. Perhaps the world at large outside the Church will regard this remedy as altogether too thorough. How it will be regarded inside the Church we do not know, of course; but we doubt if in the Church beyond Italy it will be regarded as the supreme point of human sagacity. It partakes of the nature of machine wisdom. For a great many centuries the popes have twaddled in this way about the Reformation, and they have become so used to alleging it as the cause of everything that they are at a loss for any explanation of a modern event unless they are permitted to ride the same old hobby. For a pope to allege the Reformation as the real grievance, when the world is amazed at present vices and evils which flow from human passions that were always the same, is to invite men to hear almost with contempt a voice that it was hoped might be raised with the greatest effect for the good of society and civiliza-

residence, Walden Cottage, Chislehurst, Kent, De-cember 29, in his fifty-fifth year, of Colonel Arthur Hay, ninth Marquess and Earl of Tweeddale, Earl of Gifford, Viscount Walden, and Baron Hay, of Yester. Pulpit Topies To-Day. The temperance cause will not suffer for lack of advocates and leaders to-day, for Mr. Murphy, C. W. Sawyer, W. M. Evans, Rev. The deceased nobleman was the second son of Field W. C. Steele, Captain Boyton and "Nan," Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Wellington in the Pen-Professor Seizer, Rev. W. N. Searles, Rev. insular war, his mother having been a daughter of G. W. Terbush and other notables will exthe fifth Duke of Manchester. He was born November 9, 1824, and entered the Grenadier Guards in 1841, pend not a little eloquence on the properties of the mountain spring. Dr. Talmage under his courtesy title of Lord Walden, becoming lieutenant and captain in 1846, captain and lieutenant colonel in 1854, colonel in 1860, and will lash his clerical and lay critics to-day, is something charmingly natural and pas- and tell them what he thinks some of the Licutement Colonel of the Seventeenth Lancers in 1866, in which year he retired from the army. In 1845-5 he served in the Sutlej campaign as aide-deformer do not know-namely, what the voca-Hunter without the ordinary gallows ma- ture which our letter suggests. It is not tion of a minister is. But they will hardly agree with him that it is to root among the slums of great cities and make public exhibition of the findings on Sabbath. The spirit of controversy seems also to have taken possession of Mr. Smith, who, notwithstandingall the "gush" about Christian union last week, will review, and of course with a view to refute, the reseate tales of the Roman Catholic Church's position in Europe, as recently told by Mr. Potter in the Baptist ministers' conference. Mr. Pullman, too, will controvert, if he can, Alfred Russell Wallace. He library at Gester House, Scotland, which contained the rate Gester House, Scotland, of the Zoological Society of the Zoological Society. Joseph Cook's position on the Universalist doctrine of repentance after death. But very many of our city pastors will follow up the week of prayer just closed with awaking sermons, intended to arouse the consciences of the impenitent. Notably among them is Mr. Searles, who will demonon Friday night at his residence, in East 117th street, Mr. Webb was seventy-five years old, and had been a strate that man has a heart to give away; Mr. Richmond, who will shake up the dry member of the Tammany Society for fifty years. He was an active politician until within a few years of his death, and had been rewarded with numerous minor positions. He was captain of the watch in the Tenth ward for several years during the existence of the "leatherhead" police and for over fifteen years a keeper on Randali's Island. He also held a position in the Custom House under several democratic administrations. His remembrance of political leaders and parties in this city extended back half a century, and his many aneedotes and good conversational powers made him an agreeable companion to both old and young. His death was caused by softening of the brain, produced by paralysis. His tuneral will take place at one o'clock to-day (Sunday), from the Methodist church at Second avenue and 119th street. member of the Tammany Society for fifty years. He bones and encourage those who are near the kingdom to enter in; Dr. King, who will suggest reasons why the impenitent are neglected, and Mr. Sweetser, who will contrast theoretical with experimental religion. Mr. Adams will make a royal offer of marriage to young ladies, while Mr. Martyn applauds Queen Esther. Mr. Colcord will issue his worldwide proclamation of salvation, Mr. Hull will send forth God's challenge to His people, while Mr. Moment encourages Christian assurance and Mr. Davis examines the Fifth ward, died yesterday at his residence, No. 81 Watts street. He was born in Kilwallock, Limerick source of power at Pentecost. Mr. Ackerly county, Ireland, and achieved an ample fortune in will discuss the right of Christians to the lumber business, which he carried on for over thirty-five years. He leaves three sons—William, benis and Michael. Mr. Forgerty was highly es-teemed in the ward, and he was prominent in the con-duct of local affairs. care for the souls of their fellow men, and Mr. Lloyd will present the philosophy of prayer which leads Mr. Jutten and others to the Lord's side. Mr. Burch will exhibit the folly of hardening the neck to the claims of God, Dr. How-Methodist Episcopal Church, and formerly Presiding Elder of the Saratoga and Burlington districts, died suddenly in Schenectady yesterday morning. He had been detained there by the snow blockade. land will examine the doctrine of the dual lite of Christ, Dr. Carter will discuss the limits of concession to ritualism, and Mr. McCarthy will present arguments for the existence of a personal God. Dr. Tyng. Precholders, New Brunswick, N. J., died at his resi-dence, near that city, yesterday morning. He was sixty-seven years old and had for years been in office. Jr., will offer the cross as the judgment of law, Dr. Rogers will talk about a nameless woman, Dr. Knapp about the triumphs of the Advent in the overthrow of anti-Christ and Mr. Mickle will draw such lesmissioners, has been dangerously ill for some time at his residence in this city. At one o'clock this sons as can be drawn from Israel's last night in Egypt. Mr. Hepworth will talk about home life, and Mr. Seward about the woes that are to come upon the world.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hotel Brunswick, Lord Beaconsfield's oratory is said to be in the

Sir James Fitz-James Stephen has been appointe

Cleasby, resigned.

Englishmen naturally cannot think of the Chinese

country round about there is famous for its splendid

cheese none of the home people ever get any of it, the best going abroad for sale; and travellers who have heard of the great dairies leave disgusted

because they never see a good bit of cheese in the

vicinity.

Reading the Washington gossip correspondence of

provincial papers one is struck by the similarity of

all that has appeared during sev ral years. The only variety in them is in the references to "the best

hotels." the correspondent puffing the one which suits his heart. The reader would think that there

is nothing in Washington but the correspondents

London World: -"To the man of letters, sitting in

his library, it matters little whether the fresh odor of

hay is wafted in at the window or the crisp crackle

of the fire forms the accompaniment to his labors;

tastes the sweets of intellectual enjoyment. He is

superior to the aberrations of the thermometer, and,

unless he be engaged in the pursuit of some scientific

problem, is perhaps unconscious of the state of the

The Saturday Review is or opinion that while intel-

lectual men like the pleasures of eating, and that

while even grave philosophers at Swiss hotels will

enthusiastically discuss the merits of some national

dish or wine, it is pretty certain that, if an ideal wise

man could prescribe for us our course of life, he would have to lower the customary or average posi-

tion of gustatory enjoyments and would seek to cor-

rect the exaggerated estimate of these pleasures which is embodied in the common expression "to live

Evening Telegram:-"The New York press bears

witness to the genuine esteem in which Theodore Thomas'was held here by the good nature with which

it endures his scolding since he has emigrated to Cincinnati. 'New Yorkers,' says Theodore, 'have

money for ecclesiastical quacks, Jim Fisk parades

spectacular gewgaws, bad whiskey and worse women,

while for true art they will only dole out their stray

bones and cold potatoes.' When Theodore comes back to us from Porkopolis he will be sorry for this

little outburst of his temper, and it is only a ques-

tion of a short time how soon he will return. No genu-ine artist of the first class—and Thomas is one—can

long be happy away from the stray bones and cold

OBITUARY.

THE MARQUESS OF TWEEDDALE.

WILLIAM O. WEBB.

MICHAEL FOGERTY.

REV. ELISHA WATSON

Rev. Elisha Watson, a leading clergyman of the

HENRY H. BOORAEM.

AN EX-MAYOR DYING.

THOMAS LORD DYING.

Thomas Lord, the millionnaire who created such

Ex-Mayor Jacob A. Westervelt, one of the Dock Com-

Henry H. Boorsem, a member of the Board of

Michael Fogerty, one of the oldest residents of the

William O. Webb, an old resident of Harlem, died

Mail advices from England record the death at his

potatoes of New York."

one with his friends in Russia and Morocco,' h

pet hotels

as a conquering people. In six years in Italy there have been 15,982 bomi cides and 14,563 arrests therefor.

To the Paris fair there went 64,044 Englishmen. 31,000 Belgians, 23,000 Germans, 16,000 Italians and New Orleans Picagune:- "The man who wills his body to a medical college for the benefit of science The Standard says that it has reason to believe that Mr. Gladstone has decided to accept the invitation to contest Midlothian at the next election. In Burmah a British soldier had himself tattooed, so that when he returned to England he might pass himself off as a man who had been captured by savages. Schooner Elizabeth Smith, of Portsmouth, N. H., Captain Raymond, has for part of her crew two girls, who do the work on deck as handily as able bodied men. They are the daughters of the captain. New Orleans Times: - "One of our handsomest and most impressive citizens the other day, on hearing that somebody had struck a stray case of fever, re marked, 'Dear, dear! He must have had the gems of the disease in his midst all summer.' London Truth :- "The fact is that the age is becom ing far too mealy-mouthed. To take away the char acter of a man by innuendo, or to betray him with a kiss, is regarded as legitimate; but when a spade is called a spade there is an outery from all the spades who want to be called by some other name.' The Ogdensburg Journal says that although the

There are fifty ex-soldiers in the Massachusetts

Senator-elect George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, is at the

a social sensation a year ago by marrying Mrs. Annetta W. W. Hicks, is dangerously ill at his residence, No. 10 West Fourteenth street, and there are very slight hopes of his recovery. He is over eighty-five years of age, and it is feared that he will live but a few days at most. For two weeks past Mr. Lord has taken no solid food, and he has been kept up solely by the aid of stimulants. His wife is constantly in attendance at his bedside, and no one but her and the physicians, among whom is Dr. Chalmers, are admitted to the sick room. "Paradise Lost" style.

The corner stone of Lord Brougham's monument

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1879. First Lieutenant W. A. Kobbe, Jr., Third artillery, relieved from duty with the Board of Army Equipnent, &c., now in session in this city, and will join his battery.

An army retiring board having found Surgeo C. Gray, United States Army, incapacitated for active service, he is, by direction of the President, retired

from active service.

Captain C. McKilbin, Fifteenth infantry, will report in person to the Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service, to accompany a detachment of re-cruits to the Pacific coast. On the completion of this duty he will join his proper station.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 11, 1879. The United States steamer Quinnebaug sailed to-day to join the Mediterranean squalron. She will touch at Funchal.

ASSIGNMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1879. Master C. P. Rees has been ordered as assistant in the department of drawing at the Naval Academy; Commander L. Huntington to hold himself in readiness to command the Alert, on her arrival at San Francisco; Chief Engineer George H, White, Passed Assistant Engineers D. P. McCartney, A. L. Smith, J. J. Barry and A. C. Engard to hold themselves in

DEPARTURE OF THE UNITED SLATES SLOOP-OF-WAR RICHMOND FOR THE ASIATIC STATION-GENERAL GRANT AND PARTY WILL JOIN HER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The United States steam sloop-of-war Richmond, Captain A. E. R. Benham, left the Brooklyn Navy Yard at eleven o'clock yesterday morning for the Asiatic station via the Mediterranean and Suez Canal. When she arrives at Hong Kong she will take her place in the squadron as the flagship of Rear Admiral T. H. Patterson. Ex-President Grant and his son, Colonel F. D. Grant, will join her at some point on the Mediterranean, and after visit-ing Aden, Bombay and other points in the East Indies, will proceed to China and Japan. The following is a list of the officers of the vessel:-

ing is a list of the officers of the vessel:—

Commander—Captain A. E. R. Benham. Executive Officer—Lieutenant Commander Lewis Clark. Navigator—Lieutenant Charles S. Sperry. Watch Officers—Lieutenants George G. Clay, Thomas H. Stevens, N. J. K. Patch, Sidney H. May. Master—Honry McCrea. Ensigns—F. J. Mulligan, Charles Laid, G. H. Worcester and Frank E. Beatley. Calet Midshipmen—John G. Quimby, Frank J. Sprague, Charles N. Atwater, Thomas W. Ryan, William C. Canfield, Allen G. Rogers, William L. Ladd, James H. Hetherington and Augustus C. Almy. Purser—Assistant Paymaster O. C. Tiffany. Doctors—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bransford and Assistant Surgeon Glement Biddle. Chief Engineer—Charles H. Baker. Passed Assistant Engineer—William K. Catheart. Cadet Engineers—Nathan P. Towne and John L. Hannan. Assistant Engineer—William K. Catheart. Cadet Engineers—F. J. Snell, H. W. Spangler, John L. Gow. Boatswain—Josiah B. Aiken. Gunner—T. Bascom Watkins. Carpenter—Josiah B. Carter. Salimaker—Francis Boom. Marine Officers—Captain, J. H. Higbee; Second Lieutenaut, Randolph Dickens. Paymaster's Clerks—William H. Roach and C. C. Pearson.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PENSACOLA, Fla., Jan. 11, 1879. The United States Coast Survey steamer Thomas R. Gedney arrived here this morning. All on board

HULL'S DISCHARGE.

PRISONER ALLOWED TO GO FREE UPON SUB-RENDERING THE MONEY IN HIS POSSESSION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MONTREAL, Jan. 11, 1879. The discharge of J. W. Hull, brought here to-day

under arrest, on a charge of larceny of \$31,350 from Messrs. Field & James, brokers, of New York, reveals extraordinary proceedings on the part of Officer John Fahey, of the detective force. He was on his way to Moutreal with his prisoner, arrested at the instance of Superintendent Walling, of New York, but was met last night at Richmond by D. Girouard, Q. C., accompanied by a bailiff, M. E. Mercier, armed with a writ of seizure ordered by Judge Rainville, of the Superior Court. The bailiff seized the money which the detective had taken from Hull's posse WAS A PELONY COMPOUNDED?

Upon the arrival of the party in Montreal they were met by Mr. James, of Field & James, and all drove to Mr. Gironard's office. Here matters were ixed up, and Hull, in consideration of no criminal proceedings being taken against him, signed over and renounced all claim to the money or against the parties who arrested him.

PAHEY CRITICISED. Detective Fahey arrived at half-past six A. M. and

Being sharply interrogated by that officer why he Being sharply interrogated by that officer why he had not come to the police station, Fahey said he believed he had no authority to detain the prisoner, as the case was not an extradicable offence. Quite a secue took place. Meanwhile the prisoner looked the picture of misery. He came into the Chiet's office, seized a newspaper, which he tried to read to hide his features, and otherwise acted in a nervous manner. He spoke to no one.

HULL DISCHARGED.

Hull was then taken before the police magistrate, who refused to discharge him, and it was not until Chief of Police Penton had learned from Superincents.

Hull was then taken before the police magistrate, who refused to discharge him, and it was not until Chief of Police Penton had learned from Superintendent Walling that he would not take proceedings against Hull that the latter was discharged. Hull claimed that he did not steal, but merely owed Field & James the amount. A leading lawyer here calls the whole matter compounding a felony.

THE DELECTIVE CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

An investigation by the Police Committee of Fahey's conduct is fixed for Tuesday, and indignation is expressed freely at the whole affair. Mr. James denies that he compounded a felony, and holds that the case was one of debt and not of theft. It is alleged that there has never been such a barefaced piece of business on the part of any police officer here; and what makes the matter appear in a worse light is the fact that Chief Penton did not get Superintendent Walling's telegram of December 28 until January 7, the paper having been in the hands of the detectives.

CALDER THE DEFAULTER.

MOTION TO QUASH INDICTMENTS FOR DEFEC-TIVE ALLEGATIONS OF HIS CRIME. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. L., Jan. 11, 1879.

The case of John B. Calder, the defaulting cashier, ame up to-day in the Court of Common Pleas in Providence upon a motion to quash all the indict-ments against him except the one of larceny. There His counsel desired this unusual procedure on grounds that the first indictments against Calder allege that he was the cashier of the bank, whereas the charge should have been, in the language of the statute, that he was an officer, agent or servant of the company; the statute did not recognize any such office as that of cashier; the indictment did not set forth that Calder was the authorized custodian of the funds of the bank. The indictments for embezzling presented two phases. First, if the law was construed in one way the indictments contained a fatal defect; second, if it was construed in the other way the indictments were faulty, because they did not state that Calder was an officer, agent or servant of the bank. The indictments in counsel's opinion charged neither embezzlement nor larceny within the meaning of the statutes, and did not set forth the charges against his client. Counsel for the bank claimed that the cashier was an officer of a bank, and cited authorities in support of his argument. In answer to the claim that Calder was not defined as the custodian of the funds of the bank, he said there was no need of a special definition of duties, for if a man was proved to be cashier of a bank it was presumed that he was the custodian of the bank, and counsel claimed that the indictments charged all that it was necessary to prove. Judge Stiness took the papers and roserved his decision until Monday. It will be remembered that Calder ruined the bank, and also stole a package of money, containing \$3.000, which was locked up in a box, and which was placed in the bank for safe keeping. of the funds of the bank. The indictments for em-

NEW YORK'S SENATORSHIP.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1879

The following call has been issued:-A caucus of the republican members of the Legiature will be held on Monday evening, January 1879, at eight o'clock, in the Assembly Chamber, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the off United States Senator.

WILLIAM R. ROCKWELL, WEBSTER WAGNER, HAMILTON HARRIS, JAMES W. HUSTED, GEORGE B. SLOAN, I. 1. HAYES, A. B. HEPBURN, W. W. BRAMAN,